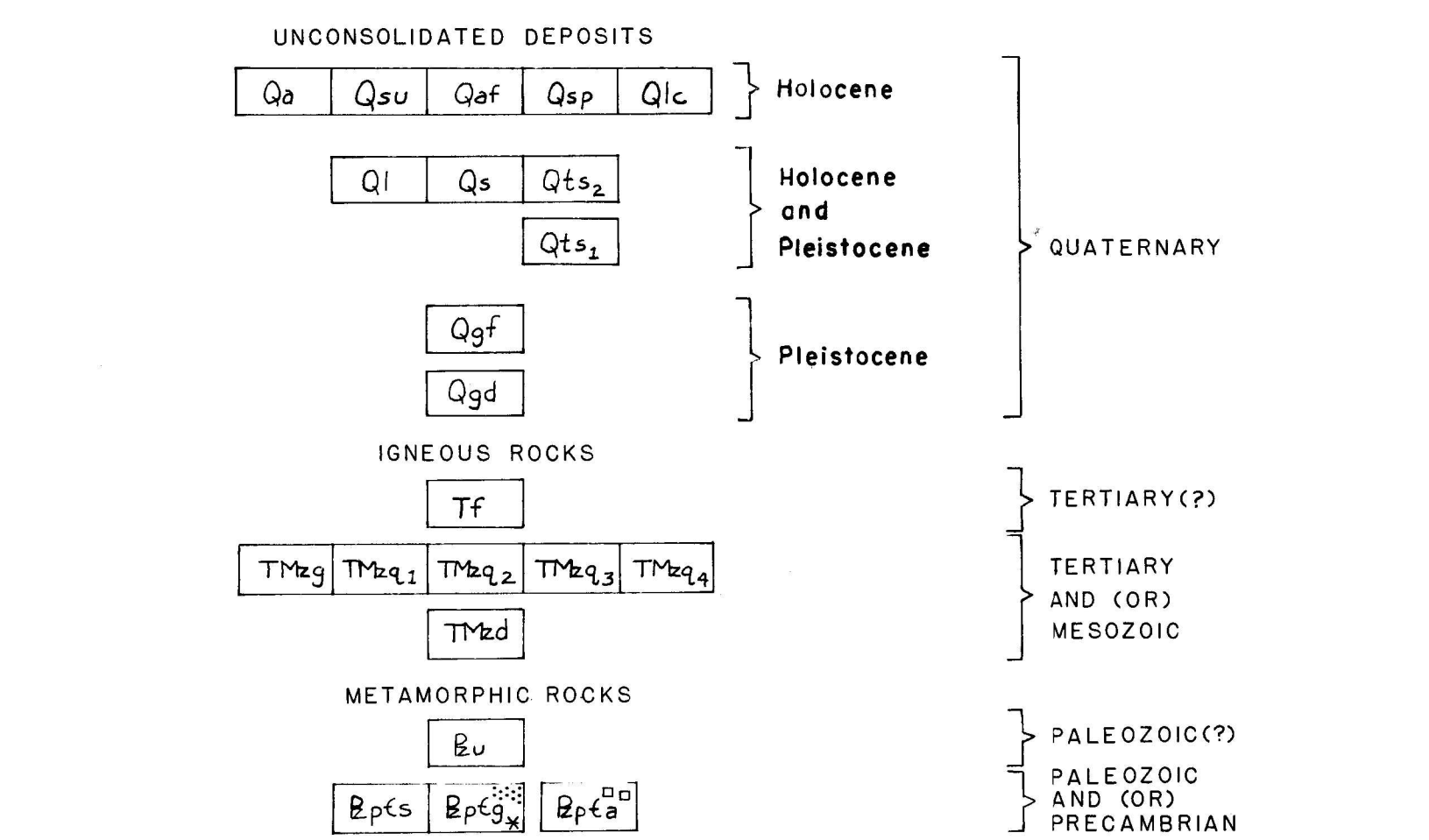


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EXPLANATION

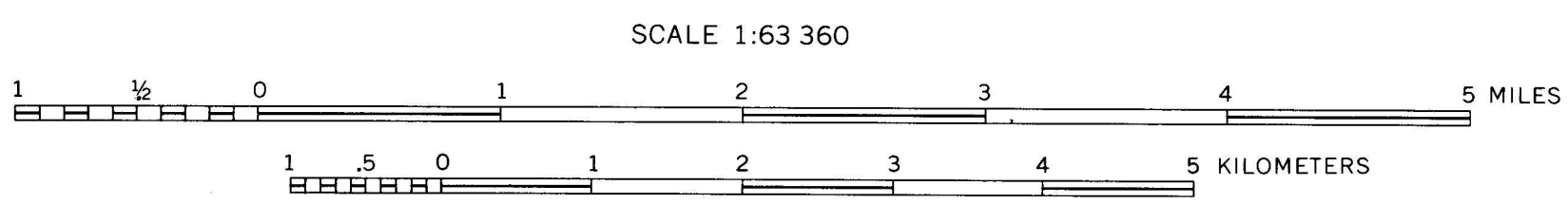
CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS



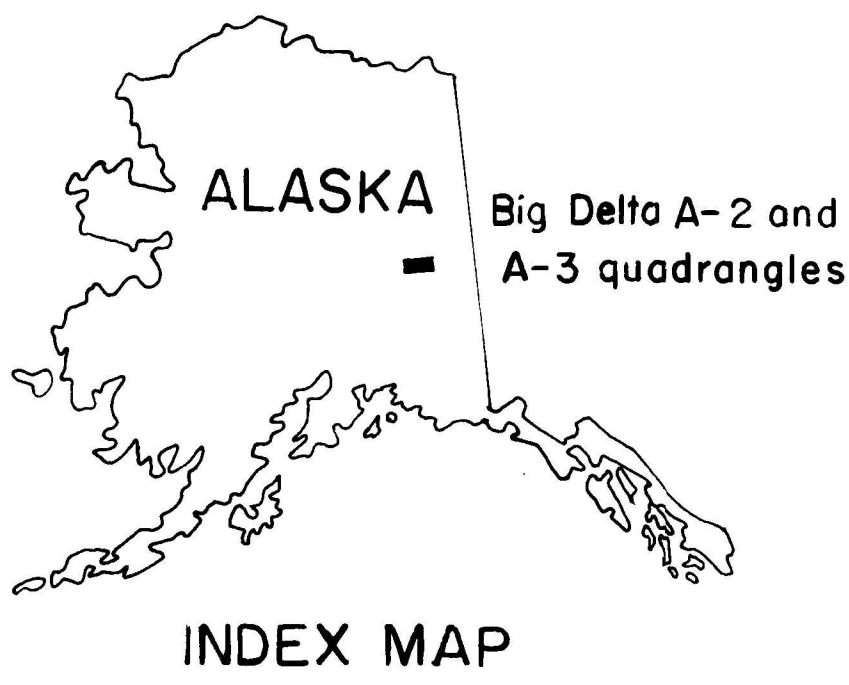
DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS
- Qa** ALLUVIUM--Gravel, sand, or silt, gray or buff; locally contains small amounts of dark-colored organic silt and peat. Coarse-grained sand in streams in hills but largely silt on the Tanana River flood plain and on the lower courses of major streams.
 - Qau** SILT, UNDIFFERENTIATED--Primarily alluvial with some colluvial sediment, mixed with a considerable amount of organic material; medium gray to dark gray; mostly perennially frozen and contains much ice.
 - Qaf** ALLUVIUM OF FAN DEPOSITS--Gravel, sand, and silt, rarely boulders; several shades of gray and brown. Composition varies widely and reflects local source materials. Well to poorly stratified; well to poorly sorted.
 - Qap** SILT AND PEAT--Organic silt, black or mottled gray and brown. Deposited in swamps. Mostly stratified; locally mottled by iron stains. Contains some silt and sand on slopes facing the Tanana River flood plain in the vicinity of Healy Lake and on the hills north of Liscom Slough.
 - Qlc** COLLUVIUM, ALLUVIUM, AND REMOVED LOESS--A mixture of gravel, sand, and silt, including peat and locally reworked eolian sand; many shades of gray and brown. Generally occupies an intermediate position between bottom-land alluvial silt and eolian loess. Forms terraces or apron-like slopes on low hillsides and in small valleys.
 - Ql** LOESS--Silt, eolian; light-brown to brownish-gray, massive, unconsolidated, well-sorted, poorly stratified; locally mottled by iron stains. Contains some silt and sand on slopes facing the Tanana River flood plain in the vicinity of Healy Lake and on the hills north of Liscom Slough.
 - Qs** EOLIAN SAND--Medium-yellowish-gray to olive-gray, unconsolidated; forms dunes as much as 21 m high in the hills north of Liscom Slough.
 - Qts₁** YOUNGER STREAM TERRACE DEPOSITS--Silt, silty sand, sand, or gravel, brown, dark-brown, or gray. Mantled and interbedded with peat and organic silt. Forms low terraces on the Gerstle River flood plain and fan.
 - Qts₂** OLDER STREAM TERRACE DEPOSITS--Sand and gravel mantled locally by organic silt and peat, brown, dark-brown, or gray. Mostly older deposits of the Gerstle River drainage, probably primarily glacial outwash.
 - Qg_f** GLACIAL STREAM AND FAN DEPOSITS OF DONNELLY GLACIATION--Gravel, sand, and silt, light-yellowish-brown. Outwash derived from glaciers in the Granite Mountains, south of the map area.
 - Qgd** GLACIAL STREAM AND FAN DEPOSITS OF GLACIATION--Pebble to boulder gravel mantled in places by silt and peat deposits and low sand sheets, light-yellowish-brown, poorly stratified. Derived primarily from the Delta River drainage and from a few small streams originating in the Granite Mountains, largely outwash of Pleistocene Delta Glaciation with Holocene alluvial channels.
- IGNEOUS ROCKS
- Tr_f** FELSIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS--Light-yellowish-gray; orange-brown color where altered. Mostly porphyritic with phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar, and less commonly of hornblende and biotite. Quartz crystals commonly doubly terminated, some embayed. Disseminated sulfides occur locally. These rocks occur in dikes, sills, and small plutons.
 - Tr_{h1}** GRANITIC ROCKS, UNDIFFERENTIATED--Quartz monzonite, fine- to coarse-grained, medium-light-gray; large potassium feldspar phenocrysts, biotite most common mafic mineral.
 - Tr_{h2}** QUARTZ MONZONITE--Light-gray, coarse-grained; large potassium-feldspar phenocrysts; biotite common; trace of green hornblende.
 - Tr_{h3}** QUARTZ MONZONITE--Light-gray, medium- to coarse-grained; slightly porphyritic with potassium-feldspar phenocrysts as much as 1 cm in length; biotite common; weathers to rounded boulders.
 - Tr_{h4}** QUARTZ MONZONITE--Light-gray, medium-grained; potassium feldspar, perthite, oligoclase, quartz, muscovite, biotite.
 - Tr_{h5}** QUARTZ MONZONITE--Very light gray, fine-grained; orthoclase and oligoclase, quartz, and sphene. Mafic mineral is dark-olive-green hornblende; occurs at VABM "Sunken" near south edge of map.
 - Tr_{h6}** DIORITE--Medium-gray to medium-dark-gray, fine- to medium-grained; dark-green to pale-brown hornblende, red-brown biotite abundant in some localities. Foliation or flow banding near margins.
- METAMORPHIC ROCKS
- Bu** ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS--Fine- to coarse-grained, greenish-black and light-greenish-gray; contains serpentine (mainly antigorite), talc, actinolite, chlorite, brucite, and magnetite. Small outcrops locally include well-foliated layers and zones of coarse-grained, massive amphibole-chlorite-magnetite rocks. Compressed foliated barite probably indicates peridotite source. Generally weather brown and are bare of vegetation.
 - Bp_{h1}** QUARTZITE AND SCHIST--Quartzite, feldspathic quartzite and quartz-mica schist, medium-light-gray to medium-gray. Quartz-biotite schist, zone of which shows original bedding, dominates the section. Quartz-biotite schist, best with oligoclase, potassium feldspar, garnet, clinzoisite, epidote, and minor muscovite is common. Most of the quartzite and schist are gneissiferous; actinolitic hornblende and staurolite occur in some schists. Potassium feldspar locally forms tiny porphyroblasts in the schists. In places the rocks are gneissic reflecting differences in original lithology. Upper-greenstones to amphibolite facies, but many rocks show retrograde effects. Metamorphic grade, in the A-2 quadrangle east of the long northeast-trending fault, may increase slightly toward the east and northeast.
 - Bp_{h2}** QUARTZ-BIOTITE GNEISS--Medium-grained, light-gray to medium-light-gray; very quartzitic; in places contains tiny porphyroblasts of potassium feldspar. Micas locally abundant and rock schistose. Some very light gray or white quartz-feldspar gneiss, probably orthogneiss. Dark-greenish-gray hornblende gneiss commonly borders augen gneiss. Some of the gneiss bordering the dioritic and granitic plutons is pyroxene-hornfels facies with sillimanite, cordierite, and diopside.
- Areas of white gneiss composed primarily of quartz and feldspar
- Areas known to have abundant augen

SURFICIAL DEPOSITS PRIMARILY BASED ON INTERPRETATION OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY F. R. WEBER. FIELDWORK DONE FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1974 BY F. R. WEBER, H. L. FOSTER, T. E. C. KEITH, AND ALICE CANTELOW



BASE FROM U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1:63,360
BIG DELTA A-2 AND A-3, 1955

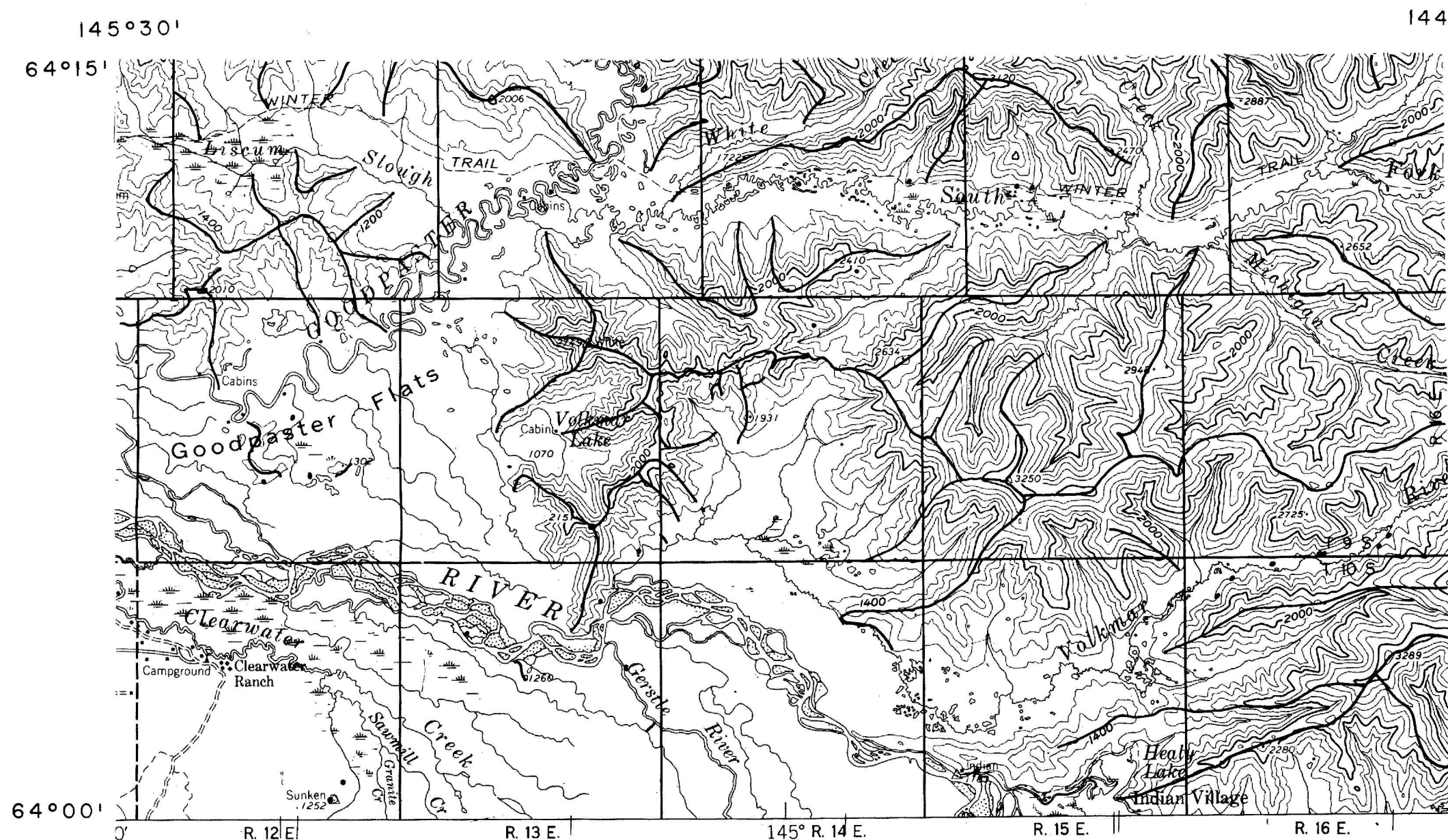


RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE BIG DELTA A-2 AND A-3 QUADRANGLES, ALASKA

BY

FLORENCE R. WEBER, HELEN L. FOSTER, AND TERRY E. C. KEITH

1977



TRAVERSE

POINT OBSERVATION

Interior--Geological Survey, Reston, Va.--1977

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